

On Bibliography  
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SPECIES LIST OF FERNS FOR AKATARAWA SADDLE AND WATERFALL CREEK

Anarthropteris lanceolata

Hypolepis rufobarbata

Asplenium bulbiferum

Lastreopsis hispida

flaccidum

Leptolepia novae-zelandiae

hookerianum

Leptopteris hymenophylloides

polyodon

superba

Blechnum "capense" *basal pinnae reduced  
 stipe reduced*

Lindsaea trichomanoides

chambersii

Lycopodium scariosum

colensoi

varium

discolor

volubile

fluviatile

Paesia scaberula *scaberrima - Dennstaedtiaceae*

nigrum

Phymatosorus diversifolius

procerum

Pneumatopteris pennigera

vulcanicum

Polystichum sylvaticum

Ctenopteris heterophylla

vestitum

Cyathea dealbata

Pteridium esculentum *weedy bipinnate  
 creeping rhizome*

medullaris

Pyrrrosia serpens

smithii

Rumohra adiantiformis

Dicksonia squarrosa

Sticherus cunninghamii

Grammitis billardierei

Tmesipteris elongata

pseudociliata

tannensis

Histiopteris incisa *related to Bucher  
 - Adiantum primary pinnae*

Trichomanes colensoi

Hymenophyllum atrovirens

endlicherianum

bivalve

reniforme

demissum

strictum

dilatatum

venosum

ferrugineum

flabellatum

multifidum

rarum

revolutum

sanguinolentum

scabrum

Pat

Some Dennstaedtiaceae - Bucher Hypolepis leptophylla, Paesia, Phymatosorus, Histiopteris  
 Creeping rhizome, marginal sori, large highly divided fronds  
 Hairs only - no scales

NOV. 6: AKATARAWA SUMMIT

Leader: Miss R. MASON

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About twenty-five members travelled up the Akatarawa Valley in private cars arriving at the summit (1455 feet) at about 11 a.m. The day was fine and sunny with little wind—altogether ideal for botanizing.

Inl Wgti ...  
No ...

The bush close to the road had been milled some years previously but old logging tracks ran here and there between the tangle of second growth and fallen logs. Kamahi was the most prominent tree remaining after the rimu had been taken out. Down the valleys and further up the ridge the bush was in its original state with rimu, kamahi and rata conspicuous. Miro and matai were present but not in any quantity. Hinau was common. The only beech seen was a clump on an exposed ridge facing north-west and scattered trees, probably red beech, along the upper part of the Akatarawa River below the road. These trees along the river were in full flower.

Several plants were seen that do not grow lower down: thin-barked totara (*Podocarpus hallii*), Prince of Wales's Feather (*Leptopteris superba*), mountain cabbage-tree (*Cordyline indivisa*), stinkwood (*Coprosma foetidissima*), enargea (*E. parviflora*), and native calceolaria (*Jovellana repens*) growing on a wet bank. A blackish-green fern (*Blechnum nigrum*) that only grows in the dampest and shadiest places in the bush was also seen. The road-cuttings were well covered with ferns and other plants, gnaphalium (*G. keriense*) and the small cabbage-tree (*Cordyline banksii*) being particularly abundant on wet banks, the former in flower, the latter in bud; on the drier faces there were a few shrubs of *Senecio kirkii*, and *Blechnum vulcanicum* with its young fronds coloured a beautiful red. *Clematis indivisa* was still in flower; some of the male ones were larger than usual and very striking. Other plants seen flowering were: hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*), horopito (*Pseudowintera axillaris*), bush lawyer (*Rubus cissoides*), pigeonwood, wineberry and fuchsia. *Helichrysum bellidioides* occurred in one or two places by the roadside and has probably been introduced by means of wind-blown seed. One of the most interesting discoveries during the day was an unusually large morel (*Morchella*) growing on rotten wood.

The society is grateful to those members who took the party in their cars when the usual lorry transport could not be obtained.

A.P.D.